United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



EXHIBITS

76-6143

IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

VS.

ONE 1974 PLYMOUTH FURY III SEDAN, VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER PH41K4F158253,

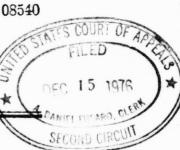
Defendant in Rent.

On Appeal from Judgment of Forfeiture, Granted Upon Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Entered by the Honorable Charles E. Stewart, U.S.D.J. (S.D.N.Y.) (No. 74 Civ. 4823 (CES))

TRANSCRIPT OF A MOTION TO SUPPRESS HELD BEFORE HONORABLE EDWARD WEINFELD, AUGUST 19, 1974 (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. HUGO MOLINO PEREZ (S.D.N.Y. 74 CR. 535 (E.W.)))

> STEVEN H. GIFIS, Attorney for Appellant, 68 Bayberry Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

(609) 466-3550





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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			
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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :			
6	v. : 74 Cr. 535 (EW)			
7	HUGO MOLINA PEREZ, :			
8	Dofendant. :			
9	x			
10				
11	Before:			
12	HON. EDWARD WEINFELD,			
13	District Judge			
14	New York, August19, 1974 Room 905 - 10:00 a.m.			
15	APPEARANCES:			
16	PAUL J. CURRAN, Esq.,			
17	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York,			
18	By: Harry C. Batchelder, Jr., Esq., Special Assistant United States Attorney			
19	BLAUMAN & McCABE, Esgs.,			
20	Attorneys for Defendant, By: Sidney Meyers, Esq.,			
21	Simon I. Blauman, Esq., of Counsel			
22	Also Present:			
23	ELAINE BERKENWALD			
24	Interpreter:			
	Samuel Alfonso (Spanish)			

THE INTERPRETER: I was told I should translate into Spanish.

THE COURT: Does he understand you?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand him?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, sir.

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Did he give you any other information?

in the Bronx, New York and that this Hugo was a cocaine

dealer who sold 1/8 and 1/4 kilogram quantities of cocainc.

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A He said he was a Negro male approximately five foot seven or eight and approximately thirty-three years old, thirty.

Q Did he give you any indication as to when the defendant would leave the apartment?

A He said he leaves the apartment almost every night with some cocaine, possibly an eighth of a kilogram of cocaine.

Q Has this informant previously given you reliable information?

A Yes. This informant had provided information which led to the arrest and conviction of two other persons.

Q Now, calling your attention to April 17, 1974, at about 10 p.m., would you please tell the Court what happened on that evening?

A At approximately 10 p.m. on April 17th, myself, special agent Mike Levine and Emilio Garcia and this informant initiated surveillance at 1505 Grand Concourse.

At approximately 10:30 p.m. on the same day, the informant identified this man as leaving the building. At that point we followed this man down west on 172nd Street where he got into a car. We saw him getting into a car. At this point we arrested him by identifying

ourselves and placing the man under arrest.

Q All right.

A At this time, his rights were read to him in Spanish by Special Agent Levine and we took a Llama .38 caliber pistol from him and a key case which was later found to contain approximately a gram of cocaine. At this point I went through the defendant's wallet and identified him Hugo Molina Perez and I also found out that he lived at 1505 Grand Concourse.

I asked him what apartment and he said 4-J.

At this point I asked him if there were any

narcotics in his apartment and he said there was.

At this point we put him back in the car. We advised him that he was not required to let us go up and get these narcotics or to search his apartment but he said that he would. We made sure that he understood this right and he told us that he understood this right.

Q Did you or did one of your fellow agents give him this right in Spanish or English or both?

A In Spanish and English.

Q Did he state at that time that heunderstood English?

A I spoke to him at that time then and he did understand English.

Q What happened next, please?

A At that point he got in the government vehicle, myself, Agent Levine and Hugo Molina Perez. We went back to 1505 Grand Concourse.

We went to Apartment 4-J. We went inside,
Hugo Molina Perez took us to the refrigerator where he
indicated the cocaine was. He opened the refrigerator and he
said, "In the drawer there."

It was in the door in the side of the refrigerator and he motioned with his head that it was there. At that point I removed approximately 8 grams of cocaine in a plastic vial.

Q Now, at the time you arrested him and obtained his oral consent to go to Apartment 4-J, did you have in your possession at that time a written consent form?

A No, I didn't because we didn't have the form with us at that time.

Q All right. What happened after you found the cocaine and the additional weapon?

A Okay. Well, we went to the apartment. We found the cocaine. We then proceeded to search the apartment and we found a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver and about \$6,480, \$500 of which we had taken off Mr. Molina and a small scale.

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nize that, please?

A Yes, this is the \$6,480 that was taken from Mr. Molina's apartment.

Q I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 6 and ask if you can recognize that, please?

A Yes, this is the scale which was taken from Mr. Molina's apartment.

Q Fine. Now, subsequent to departing the apartment, did you have occasion to go to DEA headquarters?

A Yes, we had gone to DEA headquarters.

Q Will you please tell the Court what happened when you arrived at DEA headquarters?

A At DEA headquarters, Mr. Molina signed the consent to search form for the search of his apartment.

THE COURT: Didyou say signed the consent to search?

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Read the answer back, Mr. Reporter.

(Record read.)

THE COURT: I thought his name was Perez?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, I think he uses the name Molina, Perez being his mother's name.

THE COURT: In any event, you are referring to the defendant?

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THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

MR. BATCHELDER: Can we have that marked, please.

(Government's Exhibit 7 was marked for

identification.)

MR. MEYERS: The defendant concedes his signature on this exhibit. Beyond that we make no further admission or concession.

Q I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 7 for identification and ask if you can recognize that, please.

A Yes. This is a copy of the consent to search form which was signed by Mr. Molina.

Q You were present when that was executed, were you not?

A Yes, I was.

Q Do you recollect whether that was read to the defendant in Spanish or was it solely in English?

A It was read to him in Spanish by Special Agent Levine.

Q Now, at any time during the course of the arrest or at Drug Enforcement Administration headquarters, did you ever make any threats to the defendant?

A No.

Q Was your weapon unleached at the time you appre-

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hended the defendant?

- A At that time I apprehended him, yes.
- O Do you recollect with any degree of certainty whether you then placed it away or what did you do?
 - A Once he was handcuffed I put my weapon away.
- Q Did you abuse the defendant or strike him in any way?
 - A No.
- Q Did you detain him -- can you tell the Court approximately how long it took you from the time you apprehended the defendant until the time he was lodged in the Federal House of Detention?
 - A It was approximately two hours.
- Q About two hours. Were you present at the time the defendant was interrogated in the United States Attorney's office?
 - A Yes, I was.
- Q And do you recollect with any degree of certainty whether the defendant made certain admissions during the course of that interrogation?
- A At that time he admitted that the cocaine that was found in his refrigerator was his and that he had taken us there and given it to us.
 - Q Do you recollect whether he ever stated that he

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CROSS EXAMINATION

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BY MR. MEYERS:

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Q Did you testify before the grand jury that handed out the indictment in this particular case?

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You had?

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jury minutes, Mr. Batchelder?

Yes.

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THE WITNESS: I am not cartain if I did or

MR. MEYERS: May I have a copy of his grand

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Special Agent Garcia did.

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MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, may we have a few

minutes to look at the testimony.

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(Pause.)

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MR. MEYERS: Thank you, your Honor.

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Q Agent Montagne, when for the first time during the week of April 17th of 1974, did you first receive any

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communication from the informant that you have referred to?

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During the week of April 17th, I spoke to the

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informant many times and I am not certain which time.

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Had you received any word from the informant pertaining to the defendant Perez as early as April 10th

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Yes.

of 1974?

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Q So that between April 10th of 1974 and

April 17th, you had received all the information that you have testified to which created a surveillance of Mr. Perez on April 17; is that right?

A Yes.

Ω Between April 10th of 1974 and the evening of April 17th, 1974, did you or any of the other agents make any attempt whatsoever to secure either an arrest warrant or a search warrant pertaining to Mr. Perez?

A No.

Ω Between April 10th of 1974 and the evening of April 17, 1974, did you have in your possession sufficient information in your opinion to have secured a search warrant of the apartment occupied by Mr. Perez?

A Not until we saw Mr. Perez leave the building.

Q Are you saying that that was the only thing that was lacking which would have enabled you to secure a search warrant, that is the physical leaving of Mr. Perez on the evening of April 17th from the apartment; is that the point?

MR. BATCHELDER: Objection, your Honor, it calls for a legal conclusion on behalf of the witness.

THE COURT: I will sustain it as to form.

MR. MEYERS: I see.

Q Now, in relation to this informant, had you

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utilized his information prior to April 10th of 1974 on any other occasion?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was the last occasion, timewise, prior to April 10, 1974 that you had last either been in touch with or had utilized any information that had been supplied to you by this informant pertaining to anything pertaining to narcotics?

A I believe it was approximately six weeks before Mr. Molina's arrest.

Q Two weeks ago?

A Two weeks before that this informant had supplied information which led to the arrest and conviction of two other men.

Now, after that I talked to the informant at various times before, you know, Mr. Molina was arrested. I am not certain how many times.

Q On how many other occasions prior to April 10th, 1974, had you or the other agents utilized any information supplied by your informant pertaining to any narcotic transactions? Or was that the only isolated transaction that you speak about?

A That is the only one, yes.

Q So, as I understand it, it was about two weeks

prior to April 10th that you received some information from this informant. Did it pertain at all to Mr. Perez or was it an entirely different matter?

A That information happened to be a different matter, yes.

Q What was the outcome of the information that had been supplied to you by this informant on this isolated transaction that you speak about?

A It led to the arrest and conviction of two men for possession of narcotics.

Q Now, had you paid this particular informant for their information?

A For their particular information on this other instance, no, I don't believe he was paid.

Now, Agent Montagne, the information that you received what you referred to as an informant pertaining to Mr. Perez, isn't it a fact that that was merely an anonymous call that you received and that the individual was not an informant?

MR. BATCHELDER: Objection, your Honor, he has already testified as to where he got the information from.

THE COURT: This is cross examination,
he has a right to ask him, does he not? Simply because
he said he received it from an informant --

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MR. BATCHELDER: Then I would object to the form, as far as he says, isn't it a fact that it is anonymous.

THE COURT: He can answer that.

A This is not an anonymous call. This informant had provided previously reliable information.

On that one isolated occasion, isn't that so?

A Yes.

Q Did you base the reliability of this information as far as this informant was concerned, solely on the isolated instance that you have referred to that you say occurred prior to April 10th of 1974?

A Yes. His reliability was largely based on this previous arrest of these other two men.

Q Now, have you ever heard of Mr. Perez prior to April 10, 1974?

A His name was mentioned to me by the informant prior to that once or twice.

Q That is during the week of April 10th to 17th; is that so?

A His name was mentioned to me prior to that week also.

Q Now, other than what you had been informed by the informant, you had no independent knowledge whatsoever, did you, of anything pertaining, personal knowledge,

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independent of what had been informed to you by the informant as to the activities, if any, of Mr. Perez; isn't that so?

A That is so.

Q You were relying solely on the information that had been conveyed to you by the informant?

A That is right.

Q On April 17, 1974 at approximately what time did you first approach the apartment 1505 Grand Concourse in the Borough of the Bronx?

A At approximately 10 p.m.

Q And you were in the company of whom at that particular time?

A Special agents, Garcia, Levine and the informant.

Q How were you dressed?

A Casually.

Q You were not dressed in anything that would identify you as being an officer, were you?

A No.

Q Were you using an unmarked car?

A Yes.

Q How many were in that particular car?

A Special Agent Levine and I were in one car and Special Agent Garcia and the informant were in another

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Q Now, you got to the apartment at 1505 Grand Course at or about 10 p.m. that evening; is that right?

A Yes.

Q You remained there until what time until you first saw Mr. Perez leave the apartment?

A Approximately 10:30.

Q There did come a time at or about 10:30 p.m. when you saw a gentleman leave the apartment, is that right?

A Yes.

Q You didn't know who he was, did you? Of your own knowledge?

A Just from the description that the informant had given us.

Q Was the informant in the same car that you were?

A He was in aother car but we had radio communication.

0 Where was this radio car in which the informant was in relation to the car that you were situated in?

A Parked directly across the street from the entrance of 1505 Grand Concourse was this other car and my car was on Grand Concourse and north of 1505 Grand Concourse.

Q I see.

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Now, you saw the defendant leave the apartment 1505 and when you saw him leave, first, do you recall how was he dressed? Did he wear an overcoat?

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A I don't recall.

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Q At what point did you learn that this was the Mr. Perez?

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A Agent Garcia contacted us on the radio.

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Q The radio was in this car which was on the

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A Yes.

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Q When you spoke to the informant some time around April 10th of 1974, did he tell you what Mr. Perez was

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accustomed to do or what he was going to go that particular

He told us what he usually did.

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evening on April 17th, 1974?

opposite side of the street; is that right?

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Q What he used to do.

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MR. BATCHELDER: Objection. As to what he used to do, your Honor. He testified what he usually did.

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O Did this informant tell you that on the evening of April 17, 1974, that Mr. Perez would have on his person

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cocaine which he intended to sell or distribute?

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A The informant told us that he would have cocaine; that he was intending to distribute.

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE

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Q My question to you, Agent: Did he tell you that that's what would occur or what he had been accustomed to doing?

THE COURT: The witness answered your question very directly before.

MR. MEYERS: Fine.

Q Now, as Mr. Perez left the apartment, where did he go?

A He left the front door of 1505 Grand Concourse and he walked west on 172 Street to Wythe Street. His car was parked near the intersection of 172nd and Wythe Street.

THE COURT: White Street?

THE WITNESS: W-y-t-h-e.

- Ω Approximately how far was 172nd Street and Wythe
 Avenue from the apartment 1505 Grand Concourse?
 - A About a block.
- Q Would you say that the -- Mr. Perez was walking at a normal gaite towards what? Towards his automobile?
 - A Yes.
 - Q What did you do, did you follow him?
- A Yes. We followed him -- yes, we followed him.
- Q Did the car in which the informant was located follow Mr. Perez?

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ambr Montagne-cross 22
A The informant was dropped off the other car and
then Special Agent Garcia joined us to arrest Mr. Molina.
Ω Did the informant at all accompany any of the
agents to 172nd and Wythe Avenue?
A No.
Q The only identification made by the informant
was at the moment as Mr. Perez was leaving the apartment
1505 Grand Concourse; is that so?
A He pointed Mr. Molina out to Agent Garcia.
Q That is through this radiocommunication?
A No. The informant was with Agent Garcia.
Q All right. Now when Mr. Perez reached the
intersection or corner of 172nd Street and Wythe Avenue in

ed the e Avenue in the Bronx, what, if anything, occurred there? Did he get into his car?

- He did get into his car, yes.
- Q Had he started the car?
- A I don't believe it was started yet. No.
- 0 Was there anybody else in the car with him at that particular time?
 - No.
- What did you do, that is insofar as the car that you were driving?
 - Myself and Agent Levine were in another car.

1 ambr Montagne-cross We drove up alongside Mr. Molina and place him under ar-2 rest; identified ourselves and placed him under arrest. 3 Q Is it a fair statement to make, Agent Montagne, that as you drove your car and came alongside of the car 5 of Mr. Perez, that at that particular point, Mr. Perez' 6 movements were restained? He was in custody, wasn't he?

He couldn't go anywhere, could he?

A He wasn't in custody until we identified ourselves and placed him under arrest.

Well, you left your car. Did any of the agents including yourself draw their gun as you left your car?

As we arrested Mr. Perez, we had drawn our guns, ves.

And approximately how much time elapsed from the point that Mr. Perez entered the car up to the point that you placed him under arrest? Was it a matter of seconds?

I would say about a minute.

This was a dark area, wasn't it, at 10:30 at night, at 172nd Street and Wythe Avenue?

> A Yes.

You were concerned with whether or not Mr. Perez might or might not be carrying a gun; isn't that so?

> A Yes.

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- Q Isn't it a fact that all of the agents drew their guns at the time they approached this automobile?
 - A This is true, yes.
 - Q Pardon, I didn't get the answer.
 - A Yes.
- Q How many agents had their guns drawn at this particular point, three?
 - A Myself and Agent Levine.
- Q The first thing you did was order him out the car; is that right?
 - A Yes.
- O Did you place handcuffs on him at that particular point?
 - A No.
- O At what particular point did you place handcuffs on Mr. Perez?
- A After I had searched him and taken the gun from him.
- Q And in order to get the qun, where was this gun located?
 - A It was in his belt, right here.
- Q Did you have to reach into the inner portion of his coat pocket in order to get it?
 - A In his coat pocket? I believe it was right

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Yes.

And what did you find?

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We found a key case, which was found to contain

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approximately a gram of cocaine.

Where did you findthat key case?

I believe it was in his hand, I'm not sure or in his coat pocket.

- That key case was a closed key case; wasn't it?
- Λ Yes.
- One that snapped on?
- A One that what, sir?

(Defendants' Exhibit A was marked for identification.)

- Agent Montagne, I show you Defendant Perez' Exhibit marked A for identification and ask youif this is the type of key case that you took into your possession from Mr. Perez?
 - Yes, it is the same type.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, Defendant Perez offers Defendant's Exhibit A.

MR. BATCHELDER: No objection, your Honor.

(Defendant's Exhibit A for identification was received in evidence.)

Now, Agent Montagne, at the time that you took this key case into your possession, was it zippered, was it locked at that particular point?

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I don't recall. A

Q What did you do with it? Did you automatically put it into your pocket after you took it from Mr. Perez?

I had it in my hand and I believe I put it into my pocket.

Q You say you examined the content of that particular key case at that particular point?

A Not at that point. Just his keys. The cocaine was found later at DEA headquarters.

Q In what portion of the key case was the \$5 bill located?

A I think it was stuck right under this flap, but it was bulging out.

Q It wasn't visible to view, was it, at the time you took the key case into your possession?

Well --

Q You couldn't see it visibly at that point if you opened the key case?

Λ If I had opened it?

Assume you had opened it, could you have seen the \$5-bill?

A Yes.

0 Wasn't it located inside the --

It was stuck just inside this flap here. A

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THE COURT: Objection sustained.

MR. BATCHELDER: Objection as irrelevant.

in that particular telephone book?

Q Now, you say there was a \$5 bill in the key case; correct?

A Yes.

Q And was there any cocaine imbedded within this \$5 bill?

A Yes, there was.

Ω This cocaine that was in the \$5 bill, was it in a little bag or was it loose and then wrapped with this \$5 bill?

A It was loose in the \$5 bill.

Q In other words, there was no other wrapping or little plastic bag which contained this .97 grams of cocaine; isn't that right?

A That is right.

Q All you found in this search of Mr. Perez' person was the .97 grams of cocaine which you said was in loose form in the S5 bill in the key case, isn't that so?

A That is right.

Q Isn't it a fact, Agent Montagne, that you never discovered that particular \$5 bill with this cocaine until you had taken Mr. Perez down to the FBI headquarters for processing?

A Sir, it is the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Q I don't hear you.

A Sir, it is the Drug Enforcement Administration headquarters for processing and that is when we found it.

O You never observed this \$5 bill with cocaine in in the key case at the point of arrest and it didn't come to your attention until some time thereafter when Mr.

Perez was being processed down the FBI headquarters; isn't that so?

A That's so.

Q What you are saying you took the key case from Mr. Perez at the scene of the arrest and you found the \$5 bill with cocaine is not correct; isn't that correct?

A I said the cocaine was found in the key case, not at the time of the arrest.

Q When was it discovered?

A At the time of his process at DEA headquarters.

Q At the time you made the arrest, you were not aware of the fact, were you, that Mr. Perez was carrying any cocaine; isn't that so?

A That's true.

Q All you knew was that he had a gun in his possession; isn't that so?

A True.

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Now, when you made the arrest, did you or any of the other agents give Mr. Perez what we refer to -- what you refer to as the constitutional rights?

A Yes.

- O How did you do that, did you read from a card or did you give it to him orally?
 - A I believe it was orally.
 - Q Tell us specifically what you told him?
 - A Well, I didn't tell him.
 - Q What did you hear being told to Mr. Perez?
- A I don't speak Spanish and his rights were told to him in Spanish.
 - Q Who gave those rights in Spanish?
- A It was either Special Agent Levine or Garcia.
 Both of them speak Spanish.
- Q You of your own knowledge don't know the nature, the form or whether all the constitutional rights that are required were given to Mr. Perez; do you?
 - . A That is true.
 - Q You don't know that of your own knowledge?
 - A No.
 - Q They were given in Spanish; weren't they?
 - A True.
 - You assumed they were the constitutional

if he lived there and he said yes he lived in Apartment 4-J.

Grand Concourse from papers in his wallet and I asked him

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I asked him if there were any narcotics in his apartment and he said yes, there were. And I said, "Well, could we go up and get them?"

And he said, "Yes."

And we explained to him that he did not have to permit us, to let us go up and get this cocaine, but he said he would let us go up and get it.

Ω This conversation that you have described, was that in Spanish?

- A That particular conversation was in English.
- O My question was: Was it entirely in Spanish?
- A No.
- Q What portion was not in Spanish?
- A This particular conversation was in English.
- Q In other words, the constitutional rights were given in Spanish and this lengthy conversation that you describe was given in English; is that the point?
 - A Yes.
- Q Do you know whether or not the man understood what you were talking about?
 - A At what point?
- Q During the course of this conversation you described.
 - Yes, because I spoke to him and I knew he spoke

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Q Isn't it a fact, Agent Montagne, that you and the other agents were very, very disappointed because you had expected to find a great amount of cash and narcotics on this particular defendant?

- A I wasn't disappointed.
- Ω Did you search the carthat he was driving?
- A Yes, we had.
- Q Did you find anything at all in the way of contraband of any nature whatsoever?
 - A No.
- O Are you saying that Mr. Perez consented voluntarily, said, "Come on back to the apartment and I'll let you search and do whatever you want there." Is that what you are saying?
 - A Yes, he did.
- Q During this lengthy conversation that you described, did the agent including yourself have their gun out?
 - A Yes.
 - Q At that time he had been handcuffed?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Couldn't move in any shape, manner or form?
 - A He could move, but he was handcuffed.

How big an apartment was it?

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Yes.

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A One large room and a kitchen.

Q. What was the first room that you entered as you opened that door?

A The large living room.

Q What, if anything, occurred when you got into the apartment? Did Mr. Perez still continue to remain in handcuffs?

A He was in handcuffs, yes.

Q What time did you leave the apartment, approximately?

A Approximately a half hour later.

Q During this entire half-hour period that you were in the apartment, did Mr. Perez continue to be hand-cuffed?

Λ Yes.

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Q At no time were handcuffs removed, is that right, during his presence in the apartment?

A That is true, yes.

My question to you --

0 What, if anything, did you or the other agents do when you gotinto the apartment? Did you make a search?

A When we got into the apartment, Mr. Perez led us to the refrigerator.

MR. MEYERS: Your Honor, I ask that the answer be

SOUTHERN DIST HICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE

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stricken out as not responsive.

- O Did you make a search of the apartment?
- A Yes.
 - Q What portion of the apartment did you search?
 - A We searched the refrigerator first, because Mr. Perez led us to the refrigerator.
 - Q Let us confine ourselves for the moment to the refrigerator. The refrigerator door was closed; wasn't it?
 - A It was closed, yes.
 - Q You opened the refrigerator door and what, if anything, didyou find in the way of drugs in that particular refrigerator?
 - A I didn'tfind anything until Mr. Perez nodded and said it was right there and pointed with his head and then I found this vial of cocaine.
 - Q You did find some drugs in that refrigerator; is that right?
 - A Yes.
 - 0 How was it encased?
 - A It was in a plastic vial, about 3, 3-1/2 inches long.
 - O Did you discover the amount of the contents of that drug was 7.57 grams?

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Approximately. A

You are saying there were about 8.57 grams in all of cocaine, of which .97 were taken from this key case?

> A Yes.

Q That would have left roughly about 7.57 grams of cocaine which would be in this plastic vial?

Yes, plastic vial.

Did you search for anything else and find anything else in the apartment?

Yes, and when we did search the entire apartment, we found a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver.

> Where was that gun which you say you found? Q

It was in a closet.

Was it in a box?

Yes.

You had to open the box in order to find it; is 0 that right?

A Yes.

Did you find anything else in the apartment?

Yes. We found approximately \$6,000.

With the money we had taken off Mr. Molina it came to \$6,480.

Where was the currency located?

1	ambr		Montagne-cross	39		
2		Α	It was in a box.			
3		Q	What sort of box?			
4		A	Metal box.			
5		Ω	Did it have a combination lock on it?			
6		Λ	It did, but it was not locked.			
7		Ω	It was not locked?			
8		Λ	No.			
9		Q	Where was that box located?			
10		V	In a closet near the door of the apartme	ent;		
11	the entrance.					
12		Q	Was it covered withan; material of any ki	ind so		
13	it couldn't be observed?					
14		Α	I believe it was no, no. It was laying	in the		
15	closet					
16		Q	You had to open the box to get at its co	ontent?		
17		A	Yes.			
18		Q	It couldn't be in what we refer to as pl	lain		
19	view?					
20		Λ	That is right.			
21		Q	During the entire time you were in the a	apartment,		
22	this !	this half hour, did you or any of the other agents ever				
23	give !	give Mr. Perez his constitutional rights? Did you tell				
24	him what his constitutional rights were?					
25		Α	We had already done that.			

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O I didn't ask you that. I said while you were in the apartment, did you, at any time, give Mr. Perez his constitutional rights?

A No.

Q Tell him what they were?

A No.

Q You left the apartment about a half hour after you had gone there and I take it -- did you have in your possession at that point, the items that you had searched for and found in the apartment?

A Yes.

O That is the plastic container of drugs -- did you have a box with the currency or did you take the currency out of the box?

A I believe we took the box.

Q And you had this other gun that you say you found in the closet, is that right?

A Yes.

O Where did you go after you left the apartment?

A We went to the Drug Enforcement Administration headquarters at 555 West 57th Street here in New York.

Q During the time that you were in the apartment, during that half-hour period, did you ever ask Mr. Perez to sign a document called a consent to search?

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THE COURT: That is an affidavit by the assistant. It is not by this witness. Yes.

MR. BATCHELDER: The government will concede I was in error, from what I have heard.

THE COURT: Go ahead. I am staking the testimony of witnesses here.

Q In other words, Agent Montagne, the only time that Mr. Perez put his signature on any particular form which developed as being a "consent to search" that that took place at the FBI headquarters during the course of processing of Mr. Perez; isn't that so?

A No, sir, it is Drug Enforcement Administration headquarters.

- Q Drug Enforcement?
- A Yes.
- Q In any event, it took place at some time subsequent to the period you had left the apartment 1505 Grand Concourse; isn't that so?
 - Λ Yes.
- After you had completed your search; isn't that so?
 - A Yes.
- Now, approximately what time did you get to the Drug Enforcement Division or processing of Mr. Perez?

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How soon after you had left the Apartment 1505 Grand Concourse?

A We drove directly from 1505 Grand Concourse to 555 West 57th Street. About twenty minutes.

Q Approximately how long was Mr. Perez being processed at that division that evening?

A The processing was finished in less than two hours.

O Is it a fair statement to make then that he was being processed at the Drug Enforcement Division for approximately two hours or more?

A Or less.

O or less?

A Yes.

Q And that would take us then somewhere to about 12:30 or 1 o'clock in the morning?

A Yes.

Q And during this entire period, was he being questioned by any of the agents of that division?

A Yes.

Q At what point during that examination, timewise, was Mr. Perez first presented with the consent to search?

A It was the first thing we had when we arrived at DEA headquarters.

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- Q In other words, as soon as you had gotten to the Drug Enforcement Division, the first thing you had was have him sign a consent?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Did you tell him what the nature of it was?
- A Yes.
 - Q Was that told to him in Spanish or English?
 - Λ In Spanish and English.
 - Q Did you know what question was being asked or what information was being given to him in Spanish?
 - A I don't speak Spanish, no.
 - 9 You gave it to him in Spanish at a particular point?
 - A Special Agents Levine and Garcia.
 - Q Was he one of the agents that had accompanied you to 172nd and Wythe Avenue?
 - A Yes.
 - O Mr. Perez executed or put his signature on this particular document consent to search; is that right?
 - A He did that.
 - Q Now, having received that consent to search that evening, you didn't go back to the apartment and resume your search?
- A Yes.

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Q You arrested on the search that had already been made; is that right? You presumed you were validating a search that had already been made?

MR. BATCHELDER: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained as to form.

Q Now, Agent Montagne, when you approached 172nd and Wythe Avenue, did there come a time when a taxicab approached that particular place?

A I imagine there are a lot of taxicabs. Are you speaking of one in particular?

Q Yes. I am speaking of one in particular.

In other words, while you were making your surveillance at 1505 Grand Concourse at about 10 p.m. on the evening of April 17th, prior to that time had you made arrangements that there would be cartain cars to meet in front of premises 1505 Grand Concourse?

A I don't understand.

Q To conduct the surveillance?

A Yes.

Q Among those cars that you had arranged, was it also arranged that there would be a taxicab being driven by one of your agents?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is it a fact -- where was this taxicab located,

car in which

- 11				
1	ambr Montagne-cross 46			
2	being driven by one of your agents, at the point where you			
3	started your surveillance at 1505 Grand Concourse?			
4	A I believe it was across the street from 1505			
5	Grand Concourse. Across the street from 1505 Grand			
6	Concourse.			
7	Q In addition to your car, you had the car in whi			
8	the informant was located across the street?			
9	A The informant was in the taxicab.			
10	Q It was the taxicab, that there was a radio			
11	communication between the taxicab and your car?			
12	A Yes.			
13	O Did the taxicab continue to 172nd Street and			
14	Wythe Avenue as you saw Mr. Perez leave the apartment?			

reet and rtment?

A Yes, he did.

So that there were two cars that approached Mr. Perez at 172nd Street and Wythe Avenue, isn't that so?

> A That is so.

Q Your car with how many agents in it?

Myself and another agent.

0 This taxicab with another agent?

A Yes.

You had let the informant go; is that right? O

Λ Yes.

All this had been pre-arranged as far back as 0

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April 10, 1974?

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A All what had been arranged?

O The surveillance. In other words, as far back as April 10, 1974, when, as I understand it, you first received some word from an informer it was arranged that there would be a surveillance in front of 1505 Grand Concourse at which there would be your car, a taxicab, ostensibly a normal taxicab to be driven by one of your agents. That had been planned and premeditated before April 17, 1974; isn't that so? It wasn't a spontaneous situation, was it?

A No.

Q You did have, did you not, plenty of time prior to April 17, 1974, if you thought that the information of your informant was reliable, to have enabled you to have gone down and gotten yourself either an arrest or search warrant or both; isn't that so?

- Would you say that again?
- Yes.

Isn't it a fact that you know as far back as April 10th, with all the arrangements that were made, that you had plenty of opportunity to have gone down prior to April 17, 1974, to have gotten either an arrest warrant or search warrant or both pertaining to Mr. Perez; isn't

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A Not at the time he was arrested.

Q Could you please fix for the Court when it was?

A We later found the cocaine in the key case when we took him to DEA headquarters and I had the key case in my hand and he nodded to me and said there was something else in there.

Q Did he say that in English or Spanish?

A He said that in English.

Q At any time that you questioned the defendant with respect to his consent to search, did you tell him that you didn't have the forms and you would have to get the forms later on?

A Yes, we told him we would have the forms and have him sign it as soon as we get the forms.

THE COURT: You said you had ample time to get a search warrant between April 10th and April 17th, why didn't you apply for one?

THE WITNESS: At that time, I don't believe my probable cause was sufficient.

MR. BATCHELDER: Your Honor, the government has no further quetions of this witness.

THE COURT: What are the factors that made you believe that you had probable cause at the time of the arrest?

THE WITNESS: One of the factors was that

Mr. Molina had left his apartment at the time the informant
stated that he would.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BATCHELDER: Your Honor, the government at this time would call Special Agent Levine.

M I C H A E L L E V I N E, called as a witness on behalf of the government, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BATCHELDER:

Q Your occupation, please?

A I am a special agent with the U.S. Justice

Department, Drug Enforcement Administration. I have been a federal agent for ten years.

O Calling your attention to April 17, 1974, did you have occasion to participate in the arrest of one Hugo Molina Perez?

A Yes, I did.

Q Will you please tell the Court what happened?

A That night we were watching a building, I believe, on Grand Concourse near the corner of 172nd Street, in the Bronx. I was with Special Agent James Montagne in a government vehicle and Special Agent Emilio Garcia was in

radio contact with us in another vehicle. I believe it
was a taxicab and with Special Agent Carcia was a
confidential informant. At this time I can't recall the
exact time. I believe it was close to 10 o'clock at night.
We received a radio message that the person who we were
expecting had exited the building and was walking away.
Myself and Special Agent Montagne drove around the block
and I think it was Wythe Street we observed someone who
had met the description we had just gotten over the radio.
That was the defendant Mugo Molina. We saw him get into
a car. We backed our vehicle with a revolving red light
up alongside his car. Both of us got out of our car.
We had previously been warned by the informant that Molina
had carried a gun and that he would use it and the informant
told us several times to be very careful.

I got out the driver's side of the vehicle.

I am not sure where my partner got out, and was behind the government car and I told Mr. Molina to puthis hands up where I could see them, which he did not do. I told him "Put your hands up where I can see them." I told him in Spanish and in English and he again didn't put his hands up and both, I believe Montagne and I start screaming "Get your hands up" and he finally did put his hands up where I could see them. I am not sure whether it was

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Montagne or I or both of us, but we took him from the car, keeping his hands in view and he had a fully loaded gun in his belt at that time. We placed him under arrest. I gave Mr. Molina a statement of his constitutional rights in both Spanish and in English. He told me he spoke English perfectly well. He told me he had no problem understanding English.

I asked him where he lived. He told me, I believe, it was the same address we had seen him come out of on Grand Concourse and he gave me the apartment number and I am not sure at this time what apartment it was. I think it was Apart 4-J. I asked Mr. Molina if he had anything else in the apartment and he said yes, he had a little more coke, a little coke and another gun in the apartment. I asked him if he would give his permission to search the apartment. He said yes, he would.

I explained to him that anything we found in the apartment would be used against him and that he did not have to give the right to search his apartment. He could demand that we get a warrant. He said no, go ahead now.

I also explained to him that we had forms for consent to search and that these forms, he would have to sign one of these forms that he is giving us the consent to search the apartment.

He agreed to do it. At the time we didn't have forms with us. We drove immediately back to his apartment. He told us that the cocaine that he had was in the refrigerator, where I found a vial of cocaine and that the gun was in a box, I believe, in a closet where we found the gun along with a quantity of money, I think about \$6,700 or so. Molina was then taken to 555 West 57th Street, where we processed him, that is fingerprinted him and photographed him and where he signed the statement giving us the authority to search the apartment.

After reading it, we asked him if he had any trouble understanding that. He told me no. He understood. He signed it. We then lodged him, I believe, at West Street and that I think is the last time I saw Molina until today.

Q I show you what has been marked as Government's Exhibit 7 in evidence and ask if you can recognize that, please.

A This is the consent to search form that Mr. Molina executed that night for myself, Montagne and Garcia.

O Do you recall whether you read that consent form to him in Spanish or in English?

A Offhand, I don't recall. I do remember him stating that he had no problem with English. He could

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understand English fine. I think he said he was a Cuban and has been in the country for several years.

MR. BATCHELDER: Your Honor, the government has no further questions of this witness, except one.

Q You do recollect you gave him his constitutional rights in Spanish?

A I am sure I did.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. MEYERS:

minutes.

minutes.

Q Agent Levine, did you testify before the grand jury that handed up the indictment in this case?

A I don't believe I did, sir.

MR. MEYERS: Did he, Mr. Batchelder?

MR. BATCHELDER: You have the grand jury

MR. MEYERS: That's Mr. Montagne.

MR. BATCHELDER: That is the only grand jury

Q Now, Agent Levine, insofar as an arrest is concerned --

THE COURT: I am going to suggest that we take our mid-morning recess now.

(Recess taken.)

MR. MEYERS: May I proceed, your Honor?

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THE COURT: Yes.

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BY MR. MEYERS:

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Q Agent Levine, at the time Mr. Perez was arrested, that is, at 172nd and Wythe Avenue in the Bronx, did you hear anybody or any of the agents give Mr. Perez what we call the constitutional warnings?

- A I gave him his --
- O You did?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q What, in Spanish?
- A I gave it to him both in Spanish and in English.
- Q Will you repeat for us, please, in Spanish the statements or the warnings that you gave, to the best of your recollection, to Mr. Perez at that particular point?
 - A Yes.

THE COURT: Let the interpreter translate it.

A (Through the interpreter) You have the right to remain silent. Any declaration of yours can be used against you in court or in any other proceeding. If you have no money to pay for a lawyer the Court will appoint a lawyer free, completely free. You also have the right to allegate your right to remain silent and to help the government of the United States and to cooperate with us if you so wish.

that?

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THE COURT: What did the defendant answer to

THE WITNESS: He expressed his willingness to help us in any way possible. He said "I'll do whatever I can".

Q Did you, at that point or at any other point tell him that if he didn't cooperate with the government, he would be likely to get 15 years or more in jail?

Make it 10. Did you tell him he would receive punishment if he didn't cooperate with the government?

- A No, sir.
- Q You made rosuch statement like that?
- A Nothing like that.
- Q Are you saying these constitutional warnings that you just described were given as you were standing there at 172nd Street and Wythe Avenue at 10:30 p.m. while this man was handcuffed; is that right?
 - A To the best of my recollection we first --
 - O I can't hear you.
- A To the best of my recollection, we first disarmed the man, then handcuffed him and put him in the back seat of the government car where we spoke to him. That is the best of my recollection. I might have given it to him standing too.

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9 or 8.

the apartment, isn't it a fact, Agent Levine, that when you

arrested Mr. Perez that it was the intent at that particular

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point to immediately take him back to that apartment?

A Would you repeat that? Can you please repeat that question?

O Yes.

Isn't it a fact, Agent Levine, that when you arrested -- I mean you and the other agents arrested

Mr. Perez at 172nd Street and Wythe Avenue?

A Yes.

Q Is that irrespective of any other consent or not consent that it was the intent of you agents to immediately take him back to the apartment and get access to that partment?

A No, sir.

Q When did you first learn of the information, if any, that had been submitted by an informant?

A I really can't -- I am not sure. I don't know whether it was the same day or the day before. I amnot sure.

Q When were you informed by either your superiors or your supervisor that you were to appear at 1505 Grand Concourse at a specific time on April 17th, 1974?

A To the best of my recollection it was earlier that day I was told to accompany the other agents.

Ω Now, did you accompany the agent back to the apartment 1505 Grand Concourse with Mr. Perez?

1	ambr	Levine-cross	60	
2	A	Yes, sir, I did.		
3	Q	Pardon me?		
4	Α	Yes, sir.		
5	ō	Youdid?		
6	Λ	Yes.		
7	Q	Did you enter the apartment of Mr. Per	ez at	
8	1505 Grand	Concourse with any of the other agent	s?	
9	V	Yes, sir, I did.		
10	Ő	How many agents did enter the apartmen	t 1505	
11	Grand Concourse?			
12	λ	I believe it was just Special Agent Mo	ntagne and	
13	myself and	Mr. Perez.		
14	Q	No other agents?		
15	Λ	I don't think there were any other age	nts there.	
16	Ď	And was Mr. Perez in handcuffs during	the	
17	entire tim	entire time that he was in the apartment?		
18	7.	He certainly was.		
19		MR. MEYERS: No further questions.		
20		MP. BATCHFLDER:Yes, your Honor, the gover	nnent has	
21	no further	witnesses at this time.		
22		THE COURT: The government rests?		
23				
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MR. MEYERS: The defendant rests, your Honor.

the suppression of the evidence in this case. First the defendant's contention is that the arrest of this defendant was made without probable cause. The testimony, as I gather it, is that an agent received — he said — somewhere about April 10th or thereabout some communication from an informant. He referred to him as an informant who apparently had only either cooperated or talked with the government on one prior isolated situation.

As I gather the testimony that has been conveyed or the information that is supposed to have been conveyed to the particular agent upon which the government bases the alleged validity of the arrest was that the defendant had been in the habit of leaving the apartment of 1505 Grand Concourse and that he would be leaving.

In other words, there is nospecific information.

No reliable information which would ever leave a basis,

in view of all the cases that have been determined by this

court and the Supreme Court, to justify a probable cause

arrest.

There was no statement to the effect that if you go to a particular place you will find a particular man who will have in his possession cocaine which he

intends to sell. There's no such evidence along this
line. Assuming that he may have sold two years ago,
six months ago, that he would have the habit. But to
justify the arrest at that particular point without an
arrest warrant certainly doesn't appear to have any probable
cause to make the arrest.

The very physical presence of the informant across
the street who points out the man doesn't mean that the
government had probable cause to make the arrest; that they
were aware that this particular defendant had committed a
crime or was about to commit a crime; that his intention
was to distribute or sell the particular cocaine.

Therefore, we say, in view of the fact that the arrest was illegal, it must fall by the wayside.

The second point we raise is that there was no constitutional safeguards or warnings given to this defendant. The question as to whether or not he understood the nature of the warnings -- and the burden is very, very heavy on the government that the defendant understands and knows what he is vaiving.

The very fact that some of the conversation had to be carried on in Spanish and some of the conversation had to be carried on in English indicates that he had no excremess of what his constitutional rights were.

THE COURT: In the light of the evidence, what basis do you say there is for the Court not accepting the fact that the defendant understood what was said to him in his native language or the language he speaks?

MR. MEYERS: Well, the very fact that the man was required -- let's assume -- questions are being propounded to him in both Spanish and English.

THE COURT: The witness testified that he gave him his constitutional rights in Spanish. I'm asking you what basis is there to disregard his testimony? You made the statement, I must say I don't understand you with respect to that.

MR. MEYERS: I was basing it primarily on the fact that it was essential that questions be propounded to this particular individual in both Spanish and English. Even if he understood the question, can it be said that his assent to the waiver of the constitutional rights under the circumstance, handcuffed, surrounded by these three individuals with guns drawn at 10:30 at night in an unmarked car, whether that would be considered under the atmosphere and circumstances that prevailed to have been a voluntary consent.

THE COURT: That's different.

MP. MEYERS: Now, insofar as the consent to

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search, we say if the arrest was invalid, the consent to search must necessarily fall. The consent to search, as your Monor will note in the response to the motion, the government indicated that the execution -- they say we didn't make the search because we considered it as an incident to the arrest. They say we made the search because you consented to it. You gave us both an oral and written consent.

THE COURT: You are talking now of the search in the apartment?

MR. MEYERS: That's right. Of course I would say if the government had probable cause to make the arrest, they certainly did have the right to search. Under the circumstances, it would be limited as to the question of whether or not he had a gun in his possession which might in any way put the arresting officers in jeopardy.

To go further than that, to go into his pocket and come out with a key chain or wallet goes beyond the normal search incident to an arrest.

Now, insofar as the consent to search in the apartment is concerned, as I indicated in the response to the motion, they indicated we had this man execute a search at the apartment. It now develops it was never done at the apartment. It was done some time after.

•1)

2 Assume he did, there was no question the signature 3 appears. What were the circumstances?

Here we have a fait accompli. They are scarching the apartment. They are attempting to retroactively validify a search that they didn't have a right to make in the first place. It's inconceivable that the man would say "Take me back to the apartment." We must again consider the circumstances. Was it voluntary? What alternative did he have?

They take him back to the apartment. They have the physical possession of the keys to the apartment.

All they had to do, if they had possession of the keys, nobody could have gotten in the apartment. There was no emergency indicating that if they didn't go into that apartment immediately that contraband which they needed would be seized. They had plenty of opportunity, even after the arrest to have gotten a search warrant.

April 10th of 1974, they were aware of the same situation that prevailed on April 17th. No attempt was made to go to a court.

that the man's home is inviolate. If there is an opportunity to socure a search warrant, go out and get it.

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As I say, they even had time to get it even after they had taken possession of the keys. The objective was to go back to the apartment. We maintain that the search was unreasonable.

I think that the courts have held that the search must be within the immediate area. The man was arrested at 172nd Street and Wythe Avenue. To take him back to the house, the search constitutes an unreasonable search.

We feel in view of all the cricumstances involved in this case, we feel that the government has failed to establish that the case was based on probable cause to make the arrest.

what were the facts and state of mind and circumstances that existed at the moment of the arrest? The agent testified that the \$5 bill with the cocaine was not discovered by him until he had gone down to the Drug Enforcement Agency for the first time. Despite the fact, you will find in the reply to the motion of the government, they say they found it on his person.

I think the government has failed to establish the very element which is essential that they establish on their part that there was a probable cause to make the arrest in this case.

MR. BATCHELDER: May I be heard, your Honor?

Your Monor, taking the evidence at the time
the agents made the arrest: They had information from
a previously reliable informant who had made one other
case leading to two convictions, that a man would be coming
from a building. He had used this modus operandi in the
past: that he would be carrying cocaine with him; that
it was likely he was armed.

The informant sat outside that building with those two agents, the man comes down from that same building. Corroboration No. 1. He comes across and gets into a car. He's pointed out by the informant and he says "That's the man."

They follow the man. They are told that he will be armed.

They go around the corner. They arrest that person. At that time, they reach in and a la Adams v. Williams, they find a gun, conveniently left out by defense counsel.

They find a gun. Correboration No. 2. You said he night be armed and was dangerous.

At that time, the evidence indicates and there's nothing to contradict this evidence, I might add.

He was removed from the car and given his rights.

I won't dwell on the issue of his rights. I think your

Honor has dwelt on that as to whether they were given or

3 not.

At that time he indicates voluntarily, orally consents, and the evidence indicates from one agent that he orally consented. From the other agent it was testified that he didn't have the form, that the form would be executed subsequently.

The defense counsel makes a great deal about the circumstances that surrounded the arrest, your Monor.

I would say that if they didn't take the gun off him with their guns drawn -- it was indicative of good sense in light of what they found.

There's no evidence that they pointed a gun at the defendant and said "Sign this consent form" which they didn't have. Indeed he was detained there probably three or four minutes.

There is no evidence, again, except what Mr. Meyers states that the reason, the sole reason was to go back to the apartment. Indeed, your Honor is probably just as familiar with the fact that the statement was answered directly to the contrary by the agent, nor has there been any evidence indicated otherwise. He said no, that was not the purpose. They did not have the forms with them. That may be wrong

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in hindsight, but significantly, your Honor, in a detention which in no way encompasses the type of detention such as Moraro v. United States, where it goes on for two or three hours, where a person is detained and questioned.

This individual was brought down to Drug

Enforcement headquarters and indeed he was probably lodged
within two hours or subsequent to that and he executed
a form which is Government's Exhibit 7. He executed a
form at that time.

Significantly, the agent couldn't remember whether he gave it to him in Spanish or in English, but he stated that he understood English at that time.

Now, your Honor, the mere finding of the gun, in light of Adams, in which an unreliable informant, a person whose reliability had never been established said to the individual, there is a person standing across the street who has a gun. The Supreme Court stated that if the agent has reason to believe, just looks in the car and sees the gun, then that establishes probable cause.

Here, we're on stronger ground, whema guy would be coming out of the building and in all likelihood he would be carrying cocaine. He had used this modus operandi in the past and he was described as a male negroabout fivesix, thirty-two years of age and was pointed out by the



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 informant and the finding of the gun, that establishes a probable cause for that, I think, on three grounds:

The time, the description of the individual to be coming out and the finding of the gun after they placed the individual under arrest.

THE COURT: Is there anything significance to the fact that the cocaine was not found until the processing of the defendant?

that the finding of the cocaine was not the sole probable cause for the arrest. Admittedly it would have been better if they had found the cocaine at that time. As in Adams, they found a gun. Whether the agent was unable at that time to determine what was in the \$5 bill, let's just say for argument sake, that he did take out this white powder. No agent in his right mind looking at this white powder could say it was cocaine. It could be anything.

I think more strong for the government's case is the fact that the gun was found at that time. The man will be armed or there is a reasonable probability that the man will be armed. I think the informant was corroborated at that time. I think that ends the probable cause issue right there.

The issue as to the consent then follows from

this court are quite recent, the fact that Mr. Meyers takes the position -- the defense takes the position -- that the defendant is under arrest necessitates that there is a -- the Second Circuit in Sindella has not said that at all. Why are the issues to be determined non-voluntary in this case? There's no indication of physical or psychological coercion. There's no indication that the defendant in any way was overborne. He's not a young man. He's thirty-two years old. There is no indication that the defendant ever stated to anybody that the statements weren't voluntary.

Indeed the statement made by Special Agent Montaghe

-- testified to the interview before an Assistant United

States Attorney in this office, that the defendant stated

that he understood everything that was told him and he

said: "I signed the form at the office. They explained

to me that I didn't have to let them search the apartment."

No statement was made with respect to the voluntariness that would vitiate the search.

On these factors, your Honor, the government believes that the search and the consent should be upheld and to argue a Schimmil point, in light of the consent to search, confuces the issue because Schimmil goes solely to

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an arrest situation in which the objectives are seized and there is no voluntary consent given and the defense counsel in that instance confuses the law.

Pased on all these factors, your Honor, the government would contend that the probable cause, with the gun, was satisfied. He may be armed. Cocaine adds a little more credence to it. The issue of consent, we have no evidence, nething whatsoever.

THE COURT: You're referring to consent as far as the search of the apartment?

MR. BATCHELDER: That is correct, your Honor.

One, was there probable cause for his initial arrest, and subsequent thereto, was there a voluntary consent on the part of the defendant, fully aware of his constitutional rights?

Assume, it is the situation where it is found that the initial arrest was not made on probable cause, would that vitiate the consent to search?

MR. BATCHELDER: I don't believe so.

THE COURT: Do you have any cases to support your position?

MR. DATCHELDER: I don't have any case on that boint. I have not some into it in that area.

cases. I think the issue would be like Tucker v. United States. Could the person who was detained for questioning subsequently give a voluntary statement even though the arrest may not be valid in the first place? I believe Tucker states yes. I would argue that case in that it's the same way. A person could be detained in a situation far more compromising than in Tucker. Use the gun.

In Tucker, it was a bunch of men walking down the street with some wind chimes on their shoulder and on a Sunday morning, from an old railroad yard and the question was, did they have probable cause at that time to arrest them.

In Tucker, they said probably not, but that the statements that were taken were acceptable, as I remember the case, sir.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, as the Court indicated a moment ago, there are two separate issues here.

One, was the initial arrest based on probable cause with the subsequent right, if it were based on probable cause, to search the defendant as a incident of his arrest.

Two, the issue as to whether or not the defendant voluntarily consented to the search of his

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apartment.

be, in fact, no basis for entering that apartment, even though they had the keys. The evidence indicates that based upon information supplied by an informant of previous reliability, although not extensive previous experience, who identified the defendant, the officers had probable cause to arrest the defendant and conduct a search in the course of which a key and wallet was found on his person.

The fact that the wallet in which was contained the cocaine was not discovered until during the course of the defendant's processing, following his arrest, does not remove the probable cause aspect. The probable cause must exist as of the time of the arrest.

As to the search of the apartment, the Court is persuaded that the defendant initially gave his oral consent and later corroborated it by his written consent only after he was advised in Spanish, a language that he understood, of his constitutional rights: that he fully understood his rights and that such consent was voluntarily and knowingly given.

Accordingly the notion to suppress is denied.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: Let's put this down temporarily for Saptember 16th at 10:00 a.m., courtroom 1306.

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